(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2291.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1790.

MALAGA, *September* 9.

IN consequence of the hostile inclinations testified by the emperor of Morocco to the Spanish nation, and the cruelties exercised upon such of his ministers as were favourable to our nation, our court have ordered eight ships of the line and three frigates to cruise off Spartel.

A merchantman who arrived here yesterday reports, that he has seen six of those ships who were cannonading the town of Tangiers, and were answered by the forts with a very spirited fire, kept up with ardour and judgment, which could scarce have been surpassed by the best disciplined artillerymen in Europe.

Thus a war has actually commenced between Spain and Morocco.

MADRID, *September* 10.

The intelligence received that the national assembly of France have agreed provisionally to support the family compact, and to arm in virtue of that league, has produced the most pleasing sensations, and has not a little tended to quiet the uneasiness which had begun to spread, that the ultimatum of England respecting its pretensions to the free navigation and commerce in the South Seas, and on the western coasts of America, differed very materially from the exclusive interest which Spain has hitherto maintained respecting those seas.

The ultimatum is also reported to contain other demands, conceived in terms indicating a great superiority; but, in fact, the public are kept very much in the dark respecting the negotiations with England.

NAMUR, *September* 23.

Yesterday a severe action took place between the patriotic and Austrian forces, in which the former were victorious. The Imperialists lost six pieces of cannon, several ensigns, and a great number of men.

The Belgic army justly attribute their success to the intrepid valour and consummate knowledge of their general in military tactics; and to the honour of general Koehler be it said, that the Austrians assign the same cause for all their losses.

General Koehler, during the whole of the engagement, was foremost in every attack; and although he had three horses killed under him providentially received no harm.

LEYDEN, *September* 27.

All the letters from Warsaw, Vienna and Breslaw, represent the counter-declaration made by the court of Petersburgh to the Prussian cabinet as of a very serious nature, and very contrary to our hopes of a peace.

A courier extraordinary arrived on the 8th instant at Vienna, with dispatches from count Cobenzal, at Petersburgh, which were of such importance that prince de Kaunitz did not think it proper to await the return of king Leopold (who arrived at Vienna with their Sicilian majesties on the 15th instant,) but sent them directly to him at Graiz; and since which we have learned the firm tone adopted by the Russian cabinet, and the answer which it is resolved to make to the pressing requisitions of the king of Prussia, who will, we suppose, be supported in his proceedings by his allies.

LONDON, *September* 25.

A council was held yesterday at the duke of Leed's office, Whitehall, when captain M'Donald, a gentleman, his passenger, and his servant, were examined respecting the treatment from the Spanish commodore. This extraordinary circumstance was discussed with the utmost candour and precision.

Immediately after their examination, expresses were sent to collect every one of the hands who had been on board the Trelawney Planter, to be brought to town, for the purpose of having them examined.

Orders have been sent to the different men of war to send to town any of the hands who were pressed, and are on board of our navy.

The council, after closing their inquiry, immediately appointed a charge des affairs to the court of Copenhagen, who was with uncommon anxiety, directed to take his departure last night, without permitting him to adjust any domestic concerns.

A report prevails, that on Wednesday last it was publicly announced at Paris, that the duke of Orleans had declared in favour of the French king.

On the same evening the people of Paris, to the number of 40,000, collected at the gates of the national assembly, and being headed (as was supposed) by the duke of Orleans, attempted to force an entrance, and persisted with all the violence imaginable for several hours.

At length, about the hour of three o'clock on Thursday morning, they were all dispersed by the national guards, and we have not heard of any material mischief having happened. But the whole city was in the greatest fermentation when these accounts came away.

Sept. 28. Saturday morning some dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office from general O'Hara, which were sent off to his majesty at Windsor; they bring an account of four Spanish frigates having been cruising off Gibraltar on the 9th, but that they sailed again on the 11th.

The Spanish officer who treated captain M'Donald in the manner that has been represented, must certainly have acted as contrary to the pleasure of his own court as of ours. Nothing short of piracy, murder or treason, could have justified the cruelty said to be used towards the commander of the Trelawney.

When the prospect of a rupture with Spain was first known, our government made the states-general acquainted with it, and demanded their assistance. In consequence, orders were immediately issued from the Dutch admiralty, to prepare a small squadron of ships to join our fleet, and admiral Kingsbergen was sent to Portsmouth.

The short notice that was given of such assistance being required, and the urgency of the demand, did not admit of the Dutch fleet being so completely equipped as they possibly might have been; but the alacrity shewn by the states-general to assist Great-Britain, was extremely pleasing and satisfactory to our court, and the appearance of their ships at Portsmouth was sufficient to convince the world of the good faith of our ally.

Nothing further has transpired respecting the contents of the dispatches brought by the last messenger from Madrid; but we can assert, from very good authority, that they do not by any means decide the dispute between the two courts; indeed, the silence of the Gazette is sufficient, without any comment on our part.

Government have chartered two large store-ships which are fitting out at Deptford, and are to carry guns the same as in war time; they are to carry over the next convicts to Botany Bay, and to sail before Christmas.

Four Dutch men of war, belonging to vice-admiral Kingsbergen's squadron, which had lately come to anchor in the Texel, sailed again on Thursday last; but their destination is a profound secret.

Accounts are received at the island of Jersey, by boats from St. Maloes, Granville and Cherbourg, that 700 sailors were sent last week from the latter to Brest, to be put on board French men of war: 200 men are to be sent from St. Maloes this week, and a number from Granville. These accounts further say, seamen are pouring daily from all quarters to Brest, where the greatest expedition is making to fit out the ships ordered by the nation.

The cortes, to which the king of Spain proposes submitting the present critical situation of affairs, is a meeting of the grandees and high officers of the state. The term *cortes* signifies *courts*.

However improbable it may appear to some that the Spaniards should treat captain M'Donald as has been represented, the case is not new. In 1739 they cut off the ears of a captain Jenkins, and afterwards repented of it in a long and ruinous war with this country.

It is perhaps not unworthy of remark, that the seditions in the French fleet at Brest, first broke out on board l'Amerique, and has since been augmented by the arrival of l'Leopard from the West-Indies, and has spread to l'Patriote.

Every post confirms the intelligence, that the peace between Russia and Sweden, was concluded without the intervention of Prussia or England.

Oct. 5. Yesterday morning at twelve o'clock, another cabinet council was held at the duke of Leed's office, at the breaking of which, messengers were immediately sent off to the lord chancellor at Buxton, to the marquis of Stafford at Trentham, and another to Scotland. The purposes of those dispatches we cannot ascertain, but from the hasty and urgent manner of the messenger's departure, we may fairly conclude they were of the utmost importance.

The lord chancellor, the marquis of Stafford and Mr. Dundas, are expected in town, in consequence of the above mentioned dispatches, as soon as possible after their receiving them.

It is expected that the next Gazette will announce the meeting of parliament at an early day, for the dispatch of public business. Had the dispatches from Spain been favourable, that august assembly would not have been convened till after Christmas.

Accounts were received by government within these few days, that a treaty had been proposed by the empress to Denmark, for a general junction of interest between the three northern powers, and, in consequence, dispatches have been forwarded to the Danish court, with the sentiments and determination of our cabinet, in case such an alliance should be formed.

Information was received yesterday by administration, of mutiny and tumults having prevailed to an excessive degree at Brest, and at the different sea ports in France; and also, that by timely exertions and judicious interference, the spirit of rebellion and revolt has been subdued. The ships, by the same accounts, are reported to be in great force, and in excellent condition.—The men being now reconciled, due subordination will of course succeed, and the naval power of France be ready for immediate service.

Since the arrival of the British messenger from Madrid, the general opinion continues for war; and so far as the stocks may be considered as a barometer of the times, their indications seem to point the same way—still down one per cent. and according to present appearances, more likely to fall than rise.

Every man who knows the firmness and spirit of the lord chancellor's character, will readily conclude that he will warmly second the determination of an immediate adoption of vigorous measures. From the happy union of sentiment which prevails in the cabinet upon this, as well as every other point, we may anticipate an energy in our military operations, to which Britain has been a stranger since the days of that immortal Chatham.

The nation seems to be unanimous for war—if we except a few growlers of opposition, who would have equally growled had we obtained a continuance of peace.

A small squadron is to be immediately dispatched to the West-Indies, under the command of admiral Cornish. Another will no doubt soon follow, and we shall thus speedily have a force in that quarter able to cope with any that our enemies can muster.

The attention of government seems laudably to be chiefly directed towards the fleet. With the command of the ocean, we can do what we please. An army to co-operate is certainly requisite, but an augmentation in that can more easily be accomplished than in the navy.

The present fleet, if we consider it in point of ships, men, or perfect equipment, is certainly the first that ever rode on the bosom of the ocean. Thus armed, Britain may anticipate from its efforts the most brilliant success.

The Spanish ambassador is certainly preparing to quit this kingdom. When we consider the many pleasing connexions which he must have formed from his long residence here, and of the estimation in which he has ever been held by the first personages in the kingdom, there can be no doubt but that he leaves us with reluctance and regret. He will cast

"Many a longing, lingering look behind."

Oct. 6. An engagement between the Austrians and Brabanters ended with great loss (8000 men) to the latter. Congress appears far from being discouraged by this check, and are determined to support their cause to the last extremity. This account is dated Bruffels, October 1.

The war between Spain and the Barbary states has begun by the cannonading of Tangiers, in the beginning of September.

After much warm debate in the national assembly on the 27th of September, and much confusion on the succeeding day, it was decreed, 513 to 417, that "the debt immediately due from the state, as well as that of the late clergy, shall be paid in the order hereafter to be regulated in assignats current, without interest. There shall not be more than 12,000 millions of livres in assignats in circulation at the same time, including the four hundred millions already decreed. The assignats, as they shall be returned into the treasury, shall be burnt, and a new emission of them shall not be made without a decree from the national assembly, and this shall always be made on condition that they do not exceed the value of the national domains, nor be above twelve hundred millions at the same time."

Though hostilities are not yet actually declared against Spain, there can be no impropriety in terming that country our enemy. Hostile dispositions are now avowed on both sides, and it waits for but the word of command to produce immediate action.

The empress of Russia seems disposed to make peace with the Turks on very liberal terms.—She offers to give up her conquests made from them during the present war, except Oczakow.

Great confusion in the French navy.

The criminal proceedings of the Chatelet of Paris, on a denunciation of what happened at Versailles on the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, are published at last, by order of the national assembly, and are the general topic of conversation.

TREATY of PEACE,

CONCLUDED BETWEEN

The KING and CROWN of SWEDEN,

ON ONE PART, and

The EMPRESS of all the RUSSIAS, and the RUSSIAN EMPIRE, on the other.

In the Name of the Holy and Undivided TRINITY!

HIS majesty the king of Sweden, and her majesty the empress of all the Russias, equally desirous of putting an end to the war which had unhappily broke out between them, and to re-establish the friendship, harmony and good neighbourhood, which have long sub-

fisted between their respective states and countries, have reciprocally communicated to each other their pacific intentions, and, with a view to realise them, have agreed on the following articles:

"Article 1. There shall be henceforward between his majesty, the king of Sweden, and his estates, and her majesty the empress of all the Russias, and her estates, countries and nations, on the other—perpetual peace, good neighbourhood and perfect tranquillity, both by sea and land; and consequently the most speedy orders for the cessation of hostilities shall be given by each party. Whatever is past shall be forgotten: attention will only be paid to the re-establishment of that harmony and mutual good will which has been interrupted by the present war.

"Art. 2. The limits and frontiers shall, on each side, continue as they were before the rupture, or the beginning of the present war.

"Art. 3. Therefore all the countries, provinces, or places whatever, which have been taken or occupied by the troops of either of the contracting parties, shall be evacuated as speedily as possible, or fourteen days after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

"Art. 4. All prisoners of war, or others, who, not bearing arms, have been taken by either of the belligerent parties during the course of hostilities, shall be set at liberty by each party without ransom; and they shall be permitted to return home without any indemnification being required by either party for their maintenance, but they shall be obliged to pay debts which they have contracted with individuals of each respective state.

"Art. 5. And, in order to prevent the giving of the least occasion for a misunderstanding at sea between the contracting parties, it is stipulated and agreed, that whenever one or more Swedish men of war, whether small or great, shall pass by the forts of her Imperial majesty, they shall be obliged to give a salute in the Swedish manner; which shall be immediately answered by a salute in the Russian mode. The same shall be observed by Russian men of war, whether one or more, they shall be obliged to salute before the forts of his Swedish majesty, and they shall be answered by a Swedish salute.

"In the mean time, the high contracting parties shall order, as speedily as possible, a particular convention to be made, in which the mode of saluting between Swedish and Russian ships shall be established, whether at sea, in port, or wherever they may chance to meet.

"Till then, in order to prevent mistakes in the above case, ships of war belonging to either party shall not salute each other.

"Art. 6. Her Imperial majesty of all the Russias has also agreed, that his Swedish majesty shall be at liberty to buy every year corn to the amount of 50,000 roubles, in the ports of the Gulph of Finland, and of the Baltic Sea, provided it be proved that it is for the use of his Swedish majesty, or for the use of some of his subjects, duly authorised by his majesty, without dues or charges, and to export it freely into Sweden. In this, however, barren years shall not be included, nor such years in which, for some important reasons, her Imperial majesty may be induced to forbid the exportation of grain to any nation whatever.

"Art. 7. As the eagerness of the high contracting parties for the speedy termination of those evils with which their respective subjects have been afflicted in consequence of war, does not allow them time for the regulation of many points and objects tending to establish firmly a good neighbourhood, and perfect tranquillity of the frontiers, they agree, and mutually promise to pay attention to those points and objects, and to discuss and regulate them amicably, by means of ambassadors, or plenipotentiary ministers, whom they shall appoint immediately after the conclusion of the present treaty of peace.

"Art. 8. The ratification of the present treaty of peace shall be exchanged in the space of six days, or sooner, if possible.

"In testimony whereof, we have signed the present treaty of peace, and sealed it with our arms.

"DONE in the plain of Nercle, near the river Kymene, between the advanced posts of each camp, the 11th of August, 1790.

GUSTAVUS MAURE, *baron* D'ARMFELT.
OTHO, *baron* D'IGLESTOM."

BOSTON, *November* 17.

Captain Brayson, who arrived at Wiscasset on Wednesday last from Liverpool, which place he left about the first of October, informs, that war was expected to commence very soon, and that the merchants of that place were so well assured of such an event, that they were fitting out with great expedition a number of privateers.

Nov. 18. Yesterday arrived in this port the ship Dispatch, captain D. Loring, in 49 days from Liverpool, who has brought papers to the 27th of September; which corresponding with, or leading to the later information brought by the arrival at Rappahannock, induce us to believe, that the declaration of war between England and Spain, will at last prove to be no hum.

Arrived at Portland, brig Ranger, captain Robinson, in 40 days from Liverpool, and brings the same accounts as captain Loring.

BENNINGTON, *November* 8.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated October 30.

"You cannot but be sensible that candour has graced the conduct of this state in its late negotiation with you: I am glad to find your legislature have ratified your conditions. The sum of 90001. is but a trifle, if it terminates contention, and establishes amity between neighbouring states. Many among us (especially members of the law) argued that ten cents per acre would not have amounted to half the sum: but when we reflect what a scene of contention it might have opened, and how expensive determinations at law would have been, the ruin of numbers seems to have been contained in the latter, while scarce the idea of difficulty is involved in the former. Those who are of an anti-federal tone both among you and us, will start objections to your accession to the union: among other matters the payment of a quota of the public debt may be held up as a bugbear: but when any man of common capacity, reflects on the exertions made and making to discharge these demands; when he takes into view the growing state of our commerce, and consequent increase of the public revenue by impost and excise, the result of the reflection must be, that direct taxation can never arise from present debts, and through the mean of indirect taxation, you already pay your full proportion towards supporting the federal government. I affirmed that you paid your full proportion—you indirectly paid much more while deprived of the benefits of representation. The prevalent wish here, is perpetual union between New-York and Vermont, and a just proportion of northern influence in congress.

"Perhaps it may not be amiss to remark, that the tranquillity of the union is an evidence of the goodness of the federal constitution. How soon after its adoption does the animosities of the most anti-federal states subside to peace. May providence conduct you to the union, and happiness be the result."

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 30.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 12.

"Peace and good order is now re-established at Nancy, and the country round it. Twenty one soldiers that belonged to the garrison have been hanged: only one was broken upon the wheel, after having had his hands cut off, the same that put the match to the first of the great guns that were fired upon M. de Bouille and his troops. Sixty-four are condemned to the gallies for life, forty-two are respited till further proof against them; and informations have been entered against several of the citizens who were taken with arms in their hands."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-François, to his friend in this city, dated October 31, 1790.

The disturbances in this place are at this time very great. Yesterday the inhabitants of the Cape drew lots to determine who should march against the free people of colour, who do great mischief in the plain, since the arrival of one AUGET, who is at their head, and who lately came from France by way of New-England. The pretensions of this man arise from the second article of the bill of rights, drawn up in the national assembly; by which all men are declared to be born free and equal. They, therefore, contend that people of colour ought to enjoy rights equal to ours here. If this levelling principle should be adopted, the colony is lost for ever. They have taken very wrong methods of procuring the enjoyments of the rights they lay claim to. They began by plundering the planters of their money and arms, and have killed two or three of the principal among them, and wounded four besides. They have also taken one thousand guineas from another planter. They have with them some field pieces, and retire among the mountains; they are 400 in number. By an express extraordinary arrived this afternoon, we hear of an engagement that happened 24 miles from this place, in which many of them have been killed, and 3 of the white wounded. We are to send a supply of fresh troops and some field pieces, in addition to 1200 armed men, that have already marched from the Cape.

Extract of a letter from Sunbury, Northumberland county, (Pennsylvania) dated November 13.

"One of the men who murdered the Indians at Pine creek, was tried on Saturday evening, and though a number of witnesses clearly proved the hand he had in perpetrating the horrid deed, and the confession of his council at the bar that confirmed it; yet, notwithstanding an express charge from the judges to bring him in guilty, the jury in a few moments returned with a verdict in his favour, and a subscription to pay the costs of the suit, that he might immediately be set at liberty——And all this from a most absurd idea, which the attorney-general could not, with all his endeavours, beat out of them, that the crime was not the same to kill an Indian as a white man.—For some minutes the chief justice was mute with astonishment.—How the state can pacify the Indians, Heaven knows! While, at this moment, the other murderers are at large in this county, and no one will arrest them."

Extract of a letter from London, October 3.

"We still remain in the same uncertain state with respect to a war; though the opinions are various. The stocks, which are considered as the political weather-glass, have fallen this last week, which has more the appearance of war than for some time past."

Extract of a letter from London, October 6.

"War is considered here as certain with Spain, and of course with the French. Our preparations are immense; though so great a confidence have we in our present minister, that, considering the occasion, stocks have continued very steady."

Extract of a letter from London, October 6.

"It seems now that we are to have a war. It will be long before kings and other potentates know how to fix a proper value to the blessings of peace."

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 5.

"The public opinion is very much divided as to the event of the present negotiation with Spain. A messenger has just arrived from that court, and report says, that one of the propositions sent there has not been acceded to. I have good reason to believe that Mr. Fitzherbert has sent for fresh powers. Opposition are endeavouring to make some use of captain M'Donald's testimony, by inflaming the people. The parliament being on the eve of meeting, the speech from the throne will afford a better opportunity of judging of the intentions of ministry, than any of the reports in circulation. I think it beyond a doubt that they will avoid a war if possible; but John Bull will not readily forgive the expence he has been put to without some fighting."

From a late London paper.

TAXES ON THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

For bread we pay the following taxes:—A land-tax on the ground the wheat grows on, a land-tax on the ground the wood grows on it is baked with, a tax on the very water it is made with, a tax on the yeast it is worked with, a tax on the salt used in it, besides a reasonable allowance the baker hath, or ought to have, for house-keeping being doubled.

For beer I think we pay the following taxes—

1	A land-tax on the ground the barley grows on, a
2	land-tax on the ground the hops grow on, a tax
3	on the water it is brewed with, 3 different taxes laid on malt at three different times for three different uses, 3 different taxes laid on hops at three
3	different times for three different uses, 3 different excises laid on ale at three different times for three
3	different uses, 3 different taxes on the coals it is boiled with, a tax on the copper it is boiled in, 3
	different taxes on the staves the barrels are made
1	of to put it in, a tax on the hoops the staves are
1	bound in, a tax on the yeast it is worked with, a
1	tax on the candles the brewer's servants use in
3	brewing, 3 different taxes laid on the publican at
2	three different times for his licence to sell, and 1
—	taxes for the tankards we drink out of.
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AUGUSTA, *October* 13.

A report prevails here that brigadier-general M'Gillivray has been sent to some of the Spanish mines. It is said that Mr. Secretary Howard waited on the general on his arrival in the St. Mary, with compliments from the governor of East-Florida, and intimated his earnest desire of seeing the new brigadier, and hence it is concluded that this visit terminated in introducing the general to the supposed place of his present residence. Various are the conjectures occasioned by this report; some maintain that a war with Spain is inevitable, and that the dignity of the United States, and the magnanimity of the secretary at war can never brook the insult—whilst others insist that it is a meritorious act of the Spaniards, in punishing the American general as a deserted Spanish colonel.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.) November* 10.

On Monday last, the following gentlemen were publicly proclaimed representatives to congress for the state of South-Carolina:

William Smith, for Charleston district; Robert Barnwell, for the united districts of Beaufort and Orangeburgh; Daniel Huger, for the united districts of George-town and Cheraws; Thomas Sumpter, for the district of Camden; and Thomas Tudor Tucker, for the district of Ninety-six.

A gentleman from the interior part of this state, assures us, that the crops are generally more abundant than usual, which circumstance affords the pleasing prospect of giving the honest farmer relief in present difficulties, and adding to his future views of happiness.

ANNAPOLIS, *Dec.* 9.

Messrs. GREEN,

THE time called Christmas is at hand. I think it would be very advisable in the officers of this city to combine and break up that very discommendable, foolish and dangerous custom, so prevalent among the thoughtless, of firing guns through the streets and lanes. Several bad consequences might be enumerated, which the gentlemen of authority may readily conceive.

A prohibition might be proclaimed through the city the day before Christmas—and all violaters of the decree apprehended, made to feel for their rebellion against civil order.

Gentlemen and citizens, will any of you oppose this plan? None of you can approve of thoughtless boys, giddy lads, or men, promiscuously and precipitately flying through town with fire-arms, giving their peals of guns when and where they please—night or day. Remember, injury at last may succeed neglect. Melancholy accidents have been known from this shameful practice. 'Tis a good proverb, "Shut the stable door in time, for after the steed is stolen it is too late."

A CITIZEN.

On FRIDAY, the 7th of JANUARY, 1791, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the plantation of the late FRANK LEEKE, near Upper-Marlborough,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, belonging to the estate of the said Frank Leeke; among whom are some tradesmen, and the rest accustomed to plantation work. Likewise, the STOCK, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, a quantity of corn, and the plantation utensils. The sale, if not finished on Friday, will continue the next day. And

On MONDAY, the 10th, at Upper-Marlborough, sundry other NEGROES belonging to the said estate, among which are some valuable house-servants; some horses and cattle, and a variety of articles of household and kitchen furniture—the sale of which will be continued from day to day till it is completed.

Twelve months credit will be allowed on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security (with interest from the day of sale) except for a few articles, which will be particularised at the day of sale, for which a small part of the purchase money must be paid down. The sales at each place will commence at 11 o'clock.

VALUABLE LANDS,

For SALE, on CREDIT.

THE PLANTATION whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, at the head of Buſh river, within 25 miles of Baltimore-town, containing 1000 acres, about one half cleared, and in excellent farming order; the other abounding in valuable timber, which may eaſily be ſent to Baltimore-town, and yield a great profit; upwards of 20 acres of the beſt timothy meadow, now in graſs, and as much more may be made and watered at a ſmall expence: a good apple and peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit: an excellent ſpring of water near the dwelling houſe, which is of brick, 60 by 48 feet, two ſtories high, with four rooms and a large paſſage on each floor: a large kitchen and waſh-houſe of ſtone: a new framed barn, granary, ſtables, and every other neceſſary and uſeful improvement for a farm. There are 125 buſhels of wheat now in the ground.—Alſo, two other adjoining FARMS, one containing 380, the other 280 acres of land, with good improvements thereon, and a ſufficient quantity of timber to each. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing will pleaſe to make application by the firſt of January next, and they ſhall have a great bargain.

THOMAS HALL.

Harford county, ſtate of Maryland,
December 5, 1790. 10 d 3m

To be SOLD, at Public Vendue,

On TUESDAY, the 21ſt of DECEMBER, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the houſe of WILLIAM HUTTON, near Lyon's creek, in Calvert county,

SUNDRY valuable NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women and children. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

Nov. 30, 1790. 1 HANNAH WEST.

To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Saturday the 11th day of DECEMBER next, at the dwelling plantation of STEPHEN GARTRELL, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county,

A HEALTHY negro woman and child, a crop of corn and tobacco, ſome ſtock, and ſundry articles of houſehold furniture and plantation utenſils.—The terms will be made known at the day of ſale, by

Nov. 10, 1790. 3X CHARLES WHITE.

November 4, 1790.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate

of WILLIAM LYLES, late of Calvert county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all who hath claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in properly authenticated, to

3X w3 MARY LYLES, Executrix.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th inſtant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks ſlow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, an old caſtor hat, carried with him ſome working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

tf RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 19

To be RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A STORE-HOUSE in Bryan-town, Charles county, ſixteen feet ſquare, with a counting-room, and a cellar under the whole; it is a good ſtand for a ſtore, being between Patuxent and Patowmack rivers, in the heart of a good tobacco country. For terms apply to JAMES BOARMAN.

November 30, 1790. 2

Alexandria Beer.

I HAVE juſt received a Quantity of this highly eſteemed *Beer*, which, in order to accommodate the Citizens of Annapolis, I will ſell either by the Barrel or Gallon.

3X William Alexander.

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all perſons from hunting with either dog or gun, on any of my lands, as many perſons have frequently committed treſpaſſes under pretence of hunting.

CHARLES STEUART.

Annapolis, November 24, 1790. 3

St. Mary's county, Leonard-town.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation ſome time in May laſt, a ſtray MARE, which appears to be three years old, about thirteen hands high, neither docked nor branded, has a ſmall white ſtar in her forehead, and ſmall piece out of the under part of the left year. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

w3 3X BENEDICT SPALDING.

WILLAM FOXCROFT

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has commenced buſineſs at the ſtore lately occupied by John Petty, and Co. at the upper end of Corn-Hill ſtreet, facing the Stadt-houſe, where he is now opening,

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Faſhionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,
Three quarters and ſeven-eighths ſtripe Clothes,
Caſſimers,
Superfine, ſtripe & plain Coating,
Cardinals,
Halfthicks,
Knapt Cottons,
Flannels,
Baizes,
Welſh Plains,
Duffil Blankets,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
Jones Spinning,
Moreens,
Wildbours,
Crapes,
Muſlinets,
Muſlins of all ſorts,
Plain, ſtripe and ſpotted Gauzes,
Royal Ribbs,
Thickſet,
Satinets,
Jeans,
Fuſtains,
Corduroys,
Black Princes Stuff,
Cottons and Calicoes,
Cotton & Chintz Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,
Table Clothes,
Bed-Ticks,
Bed-Bunts,
Checks, ¾ and yard wide,
Cotton Stripes,
7-8 and yard wide Iriſh Linens,
Ink-Powder,
Snuff,
Ladies faſhionable Beaver, and Gentlemen's Fine Hats,
Coarſe ditto,
Faſhionable Coat & Veſt Buttons,
Imperial ditto,
Tapes,
Bindings,
Thread,
Edging and Bobbing,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worſted Hoſe,
Silk and Cotton Patent ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Gentlemen's Beaver ditto,
Beſt Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes,
Ironmongery,
Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

2

Which, from their reduced prices, goodneſs of quality, and his unremitted endeavours to pleaſe, will, he hopes, merit the attention of a generous public.

PRINCE-GEORGE's County, ſs.

TO BE SOLD,

BY AUCTION,

On the premiſes, the firſt WEDNESDAY in JANUARY next, if fair, if not the next fair day, purſuant to a decree from the high court of chancery, to ſatisfy the creditors of JOHN EVERSFIELD, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed,

THE REAL ESTATE of the ſaid JOHN EVERSFIELD, being part of a tract of LAND called BROOKFIELD, containing 180 acres, lying in the county aforeſaid, and ſituate on Patuxent river, within a mile of the port of Nottingham. The land is level and rich, has a ſufficient quantity of wood to ſupport it, and ſome meadow ground may be made; there are two tenements on ſaid land. Alſo, a lot of GROUND in Nottingham, on which is a dwelling houſe. The purchaſer or purchaſers to give bonds with approved ſecurities for paying the conſideration money, with intereſt, at three equal annual payments, reckoning from the time of ſale. Such creditors of the ſaid John Eversfield who have not already exhibited their claims in the chancery court, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved, and lodge them with the ſubſcriber, or tranſmit them to the chancery court aforeſaid.

3w THOMAS GANTT, Truſtee.

November 15, 1790. 3X

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has juſt to hand, and for SALE, by the Quarter-Caſk or Gallon,

—A Conſiderable Aſſortment of—

OLD WINES,

—VIZ.—

LONDON Particular, ſix years old; Sherry, Liſbon, Calcavela and Red Port, five years old; White Port, fourteen years old; and Teneriffe of different qualities.—LIKEWISE, Old Spirit, and three years old Peach Brandy, Weſt-India Rum, and Holland's Gin; Hyſon, Congo, and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars—To be SOLD low for Caſh, State or Continental Certificates,

For SALE,---Likewiſe,

At my late Brother's STORE,

A large and general aſſortment of fall and other GOODS, which will be diſpoſed of on very low terms, little more than coſt and charges, for Caſh or Certificates, as above.—Old cuſtomers to the ſtore, and other friends, in want of goods, will find it to their intereſt to apply ſoon.

3X

CASH given for all kinds of State & Continental Certificates.

Annapolis, November 25, 1790.

In CHANCERY, OCTOBER Term, 1790.

THE ſeveral perſons to whom hath been committed, by this court, the care, cuſtody, and charge of ideots or lunatics, and of their reſpective eſtates, having all given bond for the true and faithful diſcharge of the truſts in them reſpectively repoſed, and for rendering an account to this court, when required, of the produce of the reſpective eſtates, and the expenditures thereof—It is this twenty-ſecond of November, 1790, adjudged and ordered, by the chancellor, that each of the ſaid ſeveral perſons do return a full account of the eſtate, real and perſonal, to him committed, and of the profits and expenditure thereof, ſupported by proper vouchers; and that he likewiſe report the ſtate and condition of the ideot or lunatic committed to his care. It is likewiſe adjudged and determined by the chancellor that a particular order in the premiſes ſhall be made, and regularly ſerved on any of the ſaid ſeveral perſons who ſhall not, by the ſecond Tueſday in February next, comply with this general order, which is directed to be inſerted in the public news-papers of the ſtate of Maryland.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

3

To be SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION near this city, lately the property of Mr. *Thomas Rutland*, deceaſed, containing 753½ acres.—For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis.

CHARLES CARROLL,
3X of CARROLLTON.

November 15, 1790.

Anne-Arundel county, October 16, 1790.

Curſed be he that removeth his neighbour's landmark, and all the people ſhall ſay, AMEN.——
Deuteronomy, ch. 28, ver. 18.

SOME time in the year 1779, or 1780, I commenced a ſuit of treſpaſs and ejectment, in the general court of the weſtern ſhore, againſt a certain James Howard, ſon of Henry, of Anne-Arundel county, whoſe land adjoined to mine.—The ſaid Howard pretended to claim part of my land, by the deed he claimed under, wherein the beginning was deſcribed to be at a certain heap of ſtones, made by his ſaid father Henry; on running the lines of my land, in the year 1750, or thereabouts, the ſaid James died before the ſuit was ended, after his death it went off the docket. I have very lately diſcovered that the aforeſaid deed, by which the ſaid Howard claimed part of my land, has been eraſed, and the beginning altered from the aforeſaid heap of ſtones to a red oak tree within my lines, from the ſaid heap of ſtones about 75 or 80 yards. If he the ſaid James could have eſtabliſhed his boundary at ſaid red oak, he would have taken the water of my land, ſecured him from the treſpaſs, taken away my improved meadow, thrown my lines to the ſouth-weſt into a worn out old field, not worth one ſhilling per acre, and made me a treſpaſſer, for which he had a ſuit againſt me at the ſame time. I have alſo examined the records of the county wherein his deed was recorded, and find that the ſaid record is alſo eraſed, and the beginning made at the ſaid red oak inſtead of the aforeſaid heap of ſtones—Part of the letter S, on the county records, is ſtill perceivable——NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, to paſs a law to amend the ſaid records and deed agreeable to the original grant to the ſaid James.

3X REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

November 6, 1790. 5

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit every day from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, T. PURDY, clk.

November 6, 1790. 5

Annapolis, November 4, 1790.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM YELDELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 14th day of January, 1791, that the ſame may be ſettled; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to the deceaſed to make immediate payment, ſo that the eſtate may be finally cloſed on the day above mentioned, by

8w JOHN JARVIS, Adminiſtrator de bonis non, with the Will annexed.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's plantation, the North ſide of Severn, a handſome dark ſorrel MARE, between ſeven and eight years old, about thirteen hands high, with a long tail, gallops and trots very ſpiritedly; ſhe has been gone about a month previous to the date hereof. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber hereof, ſhall receive a REWARD of SIX DOLLARS, from

3w JOHN BRICE.

December 1, 1790. 2

FUNDED DEBT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

F O R M
OF
A POWER of ATTORNEY,
To transfer STOCK.

KNOW all men by these presents, that ——— do make, constitute and appoint, ——— true and lawful attorney, for — and in — names, to sell, assign and transfer, ——— the ——— stock, standing in ——— name, in the books of ———, with power also, an attorney or attornies under — for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that — said attorney, or — substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof ——— have hereunto set ——— hand and seal the ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord one thousand ——— hundred and ———.

(L. S.)
(L. S.)

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

On the back of the above the following ACKNOWLEDGMENT *must be made.*

BE IT KNOWN, That on the ——— day of ——— one thousand ——— hundred and ———, before me ——— ———, came ———, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be — act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and ——— affixed ——— the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer;" if only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of;" if power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "stock," the words "funded six per cent." (which will designate the stock bearing a present interest,) or the words "funded three per cent." (which will designate the three per cent. stock,) or the word "deferred,") which will designate the stock bearing interest at the end of ten years,) or the word "unfunded," (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States; or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state, or of a county court; or before the mayor, or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cause to be" may precede the word "affixed:" The blank immediately following to be filled up with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorised at the place where the transfer is to be made.

F O R M
OF
A POWER of ATTORNEY,
To receive INTEREST.

KKOW all men by these presents, that ——— do make, constitute and appoint, ——— true and lawful attorney, for — and in — name, to receive the interest ———, the stock standing in — name, in the books of ———, with power also, an attorney or attornies under — for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that — said attorney, or — substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof ——— have hereunto set ——— hand and seal the ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord one thousand ——— hundred and ———.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

BE IT KNOWN, That on the ——— day of ——— one thousand ——— hundred and ———, before me came ———, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be — act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand ——— the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to be general, the words "now due or which shall hereafter grow due upon," are to be inserted after the word "interest;" if not general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest."

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States, or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state; or of a county court; or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed," the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorised, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
When made in person.

I ———, the within named, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ———. Witness my hand, at the office of ———, this ——— day of ———, ———.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
By POWER of ATTORNEY.

I ———, by virtue of a power of attorney from the within mentioned ———, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ——— ———. Witness my hand at the office of ———, this ——— day of ———, ———.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

I ———, by virtue of a power from ———, duly authorised by letter of attorney, with power of substitution, from the within mentioned ———, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ———. Witness my hand, at the office of ———, this ——— day of ———, ———. 2

St. John's College.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the 14th day of November, 1790, the following RESOLUTIONS were entered into—

1st. RESOLVED, That at the next quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday of February next, this board will proceed to elect a vice-principal, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 350l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

The duty of the vice-principal being to teach, in conjunction with the principal, the higher classics in the Latin and Greek languages, the mathematics, as that science is usually taught in colleges, together with natural and moral philosophy and logic, it is expected that none will apply but those who are well skilled in the above branches of learning. And as the good character and morals of the applicant are esteemed of essential consequence by the board, sufficient testimonials of these must be produced, otherwise the application will not be attended to.

2d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will proceed to elect an usher to the grammar-school of St. John's college, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

3d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will likewise proceed to elect a master of the French language, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

In these, as in the former instance, those who apply must be furnished with evidences of a fair character, which, with ability to discharge the duties of their departments, will determine the board in their choice.

NICH. CARROLL, Pres. pro. tem.

4

To be SOLD, at this Printing-Office,
Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price eight dollars, in sheets.——All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.——

9

Charles county, November 25, 1790.

THE subscriber has for sale, in Port-Tobacco, the MEDICINE and BOOKS of the late deceased Dr. JOHN CHAPMAN, with necessary INSTRUMENTS and SHOP-FURNITURE; all of which are very valuable, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms for ready cash, or on credit, as may best suit a purchaser. The above articles may be seen at any time on application at col. Stone's store.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN.

2

LOTTERY:

THE proprietor of which has for his object the disposal of a very valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, of choice land, beautifully and conveniently situated on the river Severn, within five miles of Annapolis, and eighteen of Baltimore-town, valued for the fertility of its soil, being adapted to every species of country produce.—There is about one hundred acres of said land cleared, and under good fence, on which is a good dwelling-house, with some useful out offices, a good orchard in full bearing, and a fine stream of water running through the same. The remainder of said land abound with heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.

It must be obvious to every person, that this scheme holds out more advantages to adventurers than any yet offered to the public, as no sum is sunk, but the purchase of said plantation, which sum constitutes the capital prize.

The proprietor further assures the public, that the said plantation, together with the house and out offices, cost him one hundred and fifty pounds, and upwards, over and above the sum annexed to it in the scheme; and pledges himself to make a good and lawful title of said land to the fortunate adventurer as soon as the drawing of said lottery is over; the remainder of the prizes to be paid as soon as drawn. The title-deed to be seen by applying to

RICHARD BURLAND.

S C H E M E.

			Dollars.
1	Prize of the said plantation, valued at		2700
2	Ditto of	100 Dollars each, are	200
3	Ditto	50 Ditto,	150
4	Ditto	40 Ditto,	160
6	Ditto	30 Ditto,	180
8	Ditto	20 Ditto,	160
12	Ditto	10 Ditto,	120
466	Ditto	5 Ditto,	2330
502	Prizes.		6000
998	Blanks.		
1500	Tickets, at four dollars each, are		6000

MANAGERS.
In BALTIMORE.

Mr. William M'Laughlin,	Mr. Christopher Raborg,
Mr. Charles Garts,	Captain Joshua Barney,
Mr. James Somervell,	Mr. William Raborg,
Mr. William Gibson,	Mr. Jacob Graybell,
Mr. Edward Pannell,	Mr. Standish Barry.

ANNAPOLIS.

Mr. James Williams,	Mr. Frederick Grammar.

Baltimore, September 6, 1790. 11

THOMAS PRYSE,
Saddler and Harness-Maker,
ANNAPOLIS,

INFORMS his old customers, and the public in general, that he continues to make and sell every article in the SADDLING and HARNESS-MAKING BUSINESS in the newest fashion, and on the lowest terms.

He has now on hand a handsome assortment of women's and men's best saddles, saddle-clothes, saddle-bags, bridles, chaise and phaeton harness, cart and waggon ditto—all which he is determined to sell at the Baltimore prices, and warranted as neat and as good in quality—He lines, paints and repairs, all kinds of carriages in the neatest and best manner. He returns his thanks to those who have been pleased to employ him, and hopes for a continuance of their favours.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the above business, a BOY about fourteen years of age.

To be SOLD as above, a neat CHAISE and HARNESS complete, with a top—cheap for CASH. 9

To be Sold,
A New Brick House,
In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

Dec. 9, 1789. 99 JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.